

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5366 級六十六百三十五第 二十二月二十年戊甲同

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1875.

五年禮 號九十二月正英 香港

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

Advertis.

January 28, DELTA, Span. bl., 386, Eduardo do Biazabal, Macao 26th January, Bal- last—BENEDICT & Co.
January 28, ABEILLE, French bark, 239, Oi- live, Newcastle, N.S.W., November 5th, Coal—RUSSELL & Co.
January 28, MONTAIGNE, French corvette, 1,345, M. Lepes, Whampoa January 27th.
January 28, PENG-CHAO-HON, Chinese gun- boat, 600, Palmer, Canton 23rd January.
January 28, HERMAN, Brig, 309, Mann, Newcastle, N.S.W., 27th November, Coal—RUSSELL & Co.
January 28, AZORENA, French srt., 2,100, Chateaubriand, Marceau 21st December.
Naples 23rd, Port Said 23rd, Suez 30th, Aïlon 3rd January, Galle 12th, Singa- pore 19th, and Saigon 24th, General— MESSENGERS MARITIMES.

Departures.

January 28, German corvette ARIADNE, for a cruise.
January 28, NAMOA, srt., for Saigon.
January 28, GLENSTY, srt., for Swatow and Shanghai.
January 28, PROVENCE, srt., for Saigon and Marseilles.
January 28, YANGTZE, for Canton.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
JANUARY 28TH.
Oto, for Takao.

Passengers.

ARRIVED
For AMBONO, srt., from Marseilles, &c.—
For HONGKONG, Mrs. and Miss, Braemont, Mr. and Mrs. and Child, Murray, Solo-
mon, Parabol, Adelina, wife, Father, Bontile, Ronzelot, Dupre de Lome, 5 Seamen, and 24
Chinese. For Shingtau—Messrs. Pearson, Conrarex and servant, and Ward. For Yoko-
hama—Messrs. Okura, Yone, Do Yong, Sameshima, Ouchi, Sempera, Enchi, Alexia, Nagasawa, Renart, Leendre, Magabane, Kawa-
kami, Bateman, Shima, and Astroquer.
For Paragon, srt., for Saigon and Marseilles—
For Saigon—Messrs. Chua, Bautier, H. O'Is-
sac, and M. le Chevalier Schaeffer, and 4 Chi-
nese. For Singapore—Mrs. Lehnert, Mr. A.
L. Souches d'Agua, and 7 Chinese. For
Marseilles—Conte Litta, Mrs. and Miss, Co-
ste, and Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Bissell, 2 children
and 1 maid, Miss Ruyter, Mexicana Fred
Bayer, Baudier, Emil Von Lissen, Bidwell,
Geiger, J. M. Dall, W. Lumbke, Eichmann,
Chapal, Boretta, Strava, Hasselberg, Petrov-
sky, Glassmann, Woodall, Fabres, Ferber, d'A-
molda, and Ahul Agu. For France—Miss
Grootenh, Messrs. Murat, Fauchet, and de
Winger.

Reports.

The French bark *Amboina* reports left New-
castle, N.S.W., on 27th November, and had ex-
perienced light winds and rains to New Zealand;
then strong Westerly monsoon with heavy
squalls and rain to North east trades, then
fine weather to arrival.

The M. M. steamship *Amboina* reports left
Marsella 21st December, Naples 23rd, Port
Said 28th, Suez 30th; Aden 3rd January, Galle
12th, Singapore 19th, and Saigon 24th. Had
strong monsoon and fine weather throughout.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Correspondence Due.)

Port's Name. For Dates.

Mersey. London Sept. 9

Irish Sea. London Sept. 9

Polo & Speranza. Swansea Sept. 14

Habs. Carlisle Sept. 15

Bonita. Cardiff Sept. 15

Varuna. Hamburg Sept. 19

Life Brigade (O.). Shields Sept. 26

Finsbury. London Sept. 27

August Frederick. Swansea Sept. 13

Liverington. Kiel Sept. 23

Green Jacket. Penarth Sept. 24

M. Washington. Boston Sept. 24

Monar. Newcastle Oct. 31

Castria. Shields Oct. 31

Eleanor. London Nov. 5

Admiral. Teignmouth Nov. 8

Amelia. Cork Nov. 8

Amelia Dorothy. Swansea Nov. 8

Dorothy. Cardiff Nov. 11

Osaka. London Nov. 12

Sophie. London Nov. 13

Panama. Cardiff Nov. 18

Cyclone. London Nov. 19

Hibbert. Liverpool Nov. 20

Vale. France. Liverpool Nov. 21

Jan. 1. Cork Nov. 23

Halle. London Nov. 30

Abdullah. Cardiff Dec. 1

Min (s.). London Dec. 5

S. of Virginia (s.). London Dec. 7

Hawthorn. Swansea Dec. 7

Hector (s.). Liverpool Dec. 9

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
At Noon.

A dark colored Australian Pony.

At Noon.

Umbrellas, Shirts, Pants, Playing Cards, &c.

Towing.

THE Steam-Tug LITTLE ORPHAN is

available for TOWING, at Reasonable

Rates. Apply on Board, or to

Anchorages of London, Wharf,

82 Hongkong, 13th January, 1875.

Notice.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring

S. GOAL, can obtain it from the Under-
signed.

W. G. HALE & Co.,
Agents.

1551 16th September, 1875.

The Underigned have been appointed

Agents for the Sale of their Goods in

Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TEN-
NEY, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID OSBURN &
Sons, Arbroath.

ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.

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NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1875.THIS work, in the THIRTEENTH
year of its existence, is
NOW READY FOR SALE.It has been compiled and printed at the
Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best
and most authentic sources, and no pains
have been spared to make the work com-
plete in all respects.In addition to the usual varied and
valuable information, the value of the
"CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875"
has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF A

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG

THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF

SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the
NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT
THE PEAK;

use of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS
(Designed expressly for the Work)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

THE
SILK WORM DISTRICTS,THE
ISLAND OF FORMOSA,

AND OF

THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—

HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics
corrected to date of publication, tending
to make this Work in every way suitable
for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.The Directory is published in two Volumes
Complete at \$5; or with the Lists of
Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c.,
at \$3.Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily
Press Office, or to the following Agents:

Macao..... Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.

Sealoe..... QUELCH and CAMPBELL.

Amoy..... WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.

Formosa..... WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.

Foo-koow..... HERDE & Co.

Ningpo..... C. & J. HOPE & Co.

Shanghai..... HALL & HOYT

Kiau-kiu..... HALL & HOYT

Hankow and River Ports..... HALL & HOYT and KELLY

Choo-ko and Nanchang..... HALL & HOYT

Tientsin and Peking..... HALL & HOYT

Nanking..... C. & J. TRADING CO.

Hsia-ko, Oki-ko, and Yokohama..... C. & J. TRADING CO.

Mr. C. D. MOSS, Japan Gazette Office.

Manila..... Messrs. J. DE LOYAGA & Co.

Singapore and Straits Times Office.

London..... Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.

San Francisco..... Mr. J. P. FARNHAM

and other American Agents.

New York..... Messrs. S. M. PITTMAN & Co.

27, Park Row.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Editorial Department of the Daily

Press and Chamber Trade Report, are
this day being placed in the hands of Mr. R.

CHATTERTON WILCOX.

W. H. BELL,

Daily Press Office,

Hongkong, January 11th, 1875.

LIMTED.

The following is the list of the directors,
to be presented at the Ordinary Meeting of

Stockholders, to be held at the Company's

Fiel, on Friday, the 29th day of January, 1875.

In accordance with section 33 of the articles
of association, the directors have agreed to submit
to you their half yearly report, with state-
ment of accounts for the six months ending
Sister's day.These accounts have been duly audited, and
after deducting interest, charges, salaries, &c.,
and such pro rata proportion of fire insurance,
revenue, &c., chargeable on the half year under
review, show a balance of prof. of \$6,523,900
which with the balance brought forward for
the half year gives a balance of \$8,716,640.
The account presented to you is as follows:

The balance in the various accounts is

somewhat in excess of the amount appear-
ing in the previous half year's statement,
this arises from the bills for the works of
repairs, and additions, to the furniture of the
hotel not having become due until after the
opening of the previous half year's accounts,
although a proportion of the amount was written
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LITERARY AND ART GOSSIP.
A new English weekly newspaper, the *International Gazette*, has been started at Berlin.

The story entitled "Poppy" in *All the Year Round* is written by the Countess von Bothmar. Lord Lytton is, we hear, engaged upon an important work in the nature of a romance in verse, to be entitled "The Emperor." Mr. Gladstone is reported to be preparing a "Hebrew Dictionary," which he believes will take him two hundred years to complete.

We (*Athenaeum*) understand that the average sale daily of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on the Vatican Decree is 7,000 copies.

M. M. Eichmann-Charrat's "Histoire d'un Paysan" has just been translated into English. It is a history of a peasant in the country.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dugay has compiled a history of the Persian frontier, which will shortly be published.

Mr. Thomas Woolner, A.R.A., has been elected a Royal Academician in the room of Mr. J. H. Foley, R.A., deceased.

Victor Hugo has just completed the second part of his "Le Gouvernment." It will be published in the "Le Gouvernment."

The 13th thousand of the October number of the "Contemporary Review," containing Mr. Gladstone's paper on "Ritualism and Ritual," has just been issued.

The Russian language, long taught at the Military Academy at Berlin, has now become an object of instruction at the Military Academy of Vienna.

Madame Agnes von Bohm has translated Tennyson's "In Memoriam" into German. Her version is published by Messrs. Brödäger, Berlin.

Mr. Pope Hennessy has a pamphlet in the press treating Mr. Gladstone and his Ex-postulation from a purely political point of view.

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Dr. Hollstein has presented to the Bohemian Library an Atlas of England which bears on the first page the signatures of Her Majesty, the Queen, and of the Royal Society.

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MAHOMEDAN SUBJECTS OF RUSSIA.

An occasional correspondent of the *Times*, writing from St. Petersburg, says—

The new law of universal military recruitment appears by no means to be approved by the Mahomedans in this country. The Tartars in the Crimea have been deserting their houses by thousands until a strict police surveillance checked to some extent the panic; but small Turkish vessels still cruise along the coast and pick up hundreds of fanatics, who appear generally to reach the Turkish dominions in a very direct and rapid manner, over from the Black Sea to the Caspian, and with another Mahomedan tribe, who are leaving the confines of civilization in order to return to their ancient deserts. The Tartars, who have long been settled in the Government of Astrakhan, are on the move. The Emperor consented to their emigration to the peninsula of Manchuria, and is sending a detachment of 10,000 men, to which of which contains a whole family with all their furniture and cooking utensils. Many of them are said to be 60,000 rubles, or £7,000, being by no means an unusual sum among the elders; they are active traders, and on their arrival at Manchuria they will be given permits allowing them to trade with Astrakhan. The Tartars, who are to be sent to Manchuria, will not be registered as regular inhabitants of the district of Astrakhan, and will liable to all the duties appertaining to that position. The eagerness of these people to leave the Russian Province is accordingly great, and they are described as arriving in such numbers that the authorities are compelled to issue a special order forbidding them to leave the country.

The 13th thousand of the October number of the "Contemporary Review," containing Mr. Gladstone's paper on "Ritualism and Ritual," has just been issued.

The Russian language, long taught at the Military Academy at Berlin, has now become an object of instruction at the Military Academy of Vienna.

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EXTRACTS.

YEARS AFTER.

I never loved him, for while
We two were young friends, and yet
I learned to prize the slow, and smile
Which touched his features when we met.
His words of greeting, light and brief,
The clasp his fingers left on mine;
And saw, with vague, unspoken grief,
The signs which marked his life's decline.
And when, awaiting certain doom,
He lay at last, in his last sleep,
I could not bear to leave him alone;
With flowers and words of friendly balm;
And when I bethed his closing hour,
Or read, or talked—still, all the while,
His earnest eyes—then hauntings now—
Repaid me with that slow, sad smile.
At last, one day, when gathering shades
Made the spring landscape dim and drear,
He said, "Dear friends, I have no tales;
But still, I will be here."
And when you come, you will not see
This trembling hand, this thinning face,
So you were always kind to me."
Grant me, then, one gift of grace.

"I cannot reach you where you stand,
Close, while I say good-bye,
Nay, closer—let me hold your hand;
And kiss you once before I die."

"Ah! that such sudden storm of tears!
I wish you could have seen me then!
With I have seen all the years,
To bring him back to life again!"

And when, next morn, beside the door,
I waited in the soft May rain,
They told me he had gone before.

And I had called my flowers in vain.

Ah, why, when half a score of years!
Across his low, green grave have moved,
Do I bethed with bitter tears!

The grave of one I loved!

We were young, fitful, a boy;

A boy, a smile, and all was said;

I stood not near his grave, nor guessed

That I should grieve him, if he died.

And yet, if on the earth there be
One soul that holds me half so dear—

His last blessing is to me,

Or his memory, year by year,

Will it be all a curse?

"To whom my bed or my sleep,
Even then the deeper had my grave,

"I did not love her—wherefore weep?"

—The Argosy.

LADY GODIVA.

The Academy states that Mr. Watts, R.A., has recently commenced a painting of considerable size, the subject of which is a hitherto untouched moment in the story of Lady Godiva. Artists have invariably treated either the ride through the town, or the moment of setting out. In either case we naturally find her represented as occupying a very unusual situation with a self-possessed courage, driven by a touch of self-conscience and a desire to win her independence.

Mr. Watts begins himself the task of diverging from the spectator's impression of the cost to the woman herself at which such an action as this must have been performed.

"Not only we that prize of rights and wrongs have loved the people well—but the more we understand and overcome, the woman of a thousand summers back!"

Mr. Watts has selected the moment in the ride through the town, at which the girl, there was a story in one of my books which I always read with unceasing interest and delight. It excited a set of emotions which I was entirely unable to analyse, but which I was aware, differed wholly from those produced by fairy-tales, "Robinson Crusoe," "Paul and Virginia," or even my favorite "Tales from History," which were, as I knew, true, and some of them very moving. The story was this:—During the years 1807-12, Prussia was groaning under the tribute laid upon her by Napoleon—he had the nation prisoner, and demanded an enormous ransom. Immense efforts and sacrifices were made by people of every class to raise the required sum, and liberate their country from the intolerable burden of foreign occupation. In every town altars were erected on which offerings were laid by all of the best which they had: men gave half their fortunes, women their jewels and lace, families parted with their richest heirlooms, and many a widow's mite helped to swell the fund; gold and silver plate were brought unwillingly, and the dowers ato from wooden spoons and platters; the only ornaments worn were of iron, with the inscription, "We have given our gold for our country's freedom; and like her we wear an iron yoke." While this noble emulation was at its height there was a party one evening at the house of a banker of Breslau, one of the richest men in the town: the talk was of the war-tribute, and even the young girls were telling of their contributions. There was one, however, who made no boast: she was well-born and beautiful, but very poor, and she had not a single trinket, not an article of finery, of which she could despise herself for the sake of her country. She had never heard her poverty so keenly before: the grief of being unable to help so dear and holy a cause was sharpened by the mortification which youth suffered from any sense of inferiority. She went home in a state of passionate unhappiness. As she was arranging her hair for the night she suddenly thought of herself as that it was unusually magnificent, even in that land of luxuriant tresses, she might sell it, and give what it brought to the public fund. In the morning she went to a hairdresser and told him what she wished to do—the splendid locks were shorn. She flew to lay the small sum they brought upon the national altar, and returned full of pride and peace to her home. Her precious offering could not be kept secret: the story soon got abroad; the banker received a high price for her hair, and dedicated the whole to the patriotic fund; the transaction became widely known, and created an enthusiasm everywhere. Everybody wished to see those of the best society—certain details which I had omitted in my report to the king's service to Oxford. He is an amiable and accomplished gentleman; and we may be thankful that he escaped from the rough heels of the day to transmit to posterity his charming pictures of his life.

The homes to which Evelyn introduced us are those of the best society—cultivated, refined, bright, and joyous.

French ladies have largely come upon us. We have lost a good deal in strength, but have gained in outward polish. Aubrey relates that in his youth the manners of men towards women were often rough and brutal in the extreme. Even at the court of James I., the queen, he says, could not approach the apartments of her consort without being insulted. All this is now changed; women mix freely with men, they discuss with them literature, politics, the passions. We are becoming alive to the beauty of nature; we study to adorn our grounds with trees and water; we assume to admire art, which, however, we little comprehend. We visit much from chateau to chateau; we form jousting-parties, and make merriment at the hotels of the principal towns. We are still occupied about our manorial courts, our rights and dues; but these are matters of business now, and we think of them only as worth so much a year. There are still some among us who keep up the old ways—who fill their houses with redundant gowns of all degrees—but these are fast disappearing. The land-holders—the Sir. Giles of our castles of the day—lie in wait for such reckless characters. With small advances of money and skilful legal machinations, he absorbs the lands of the blunt, gentle knight; and the octopus makes havoc among the stupid crabs of the aquarium. The play, of course, Sir Giles is put to shame, but in real life he flourishes and thrives to honour. The progeny of the Overtones are high in the peerage of England, the middle-class homes of this period are much modified by religious influences. Puritanism prevails largely among them, which, while it narrows the culture, at least imparts certain dignity and refinement to its own. It is the means also of increasing largely the intercourse between trading classes. Out of our intercourse with the worthy society of men, these religious forms connect them with men of the same way of thinking in other towns. The merchant in London and his correspondent in the country town are probably of the same faith. They exchange ideas as well as goods, and bring the fervid dreams of the solitary enthusiast into contact with the practical sagacity of the man of the world.

Everything, however, is in a state of flux and change. The old order is passing away, the new is still forming in chaotic fashion. The home has ceased to be a community; it becomes the habitation of a solitary pair, numbered and perplexed almost as poor together in a provincial town. She had not married, for this reason; Her youthful example had inflamed the patriotic

—Belvoir.

ECOCENTRICITIES OF LANGUAGE.

We once had an English officer at a table d'hôte who spoke French fluently enough, and asked for *canard sauvage*. Then turning to me with a laugh, he said, "How absurd! *canard du lac!*" Now pray observe how incapable this officer was of entering into the true meaning of the word *sauvage*, or at least of dissociating it from the powdered English meaning of *savage*. The idea of *ferocity*, as the ferocity of a savage dog, which seemed incongruous and therefore absurd in connection with a duck, is a purely English idea, not belonging to the foreign word at all. Consider the derivation of *savage*; it comes from the Provengal *sauvage*, then you have it in the Italian *selvaggio*, from the Latin *selvaticus* from *silva*, a wood. And when a Frenchman hears the word "savage," his mind is transported at once to places, such as woods and marshes, where wild-ducks are often found. Just as a Frenchman calls a wild plant *une plante sauvage* and cuts right (a plant of the woods), without suspecting that some English critic may laugh at him for saying that he knows a hawk whereupon the savage thyme grows. —*International Review*.

RURAL SKETCH.

At Merchantside the sun rises over a wide expanse of dewy grassy fields. Field linked to field, they reach out to the golden marshes, and these stretch away eastward to the sea. A bird flies rapidly inlandwards, trying to measure the bright distance with quick, weary pulsations. How low and little the earth looks compared with that sea of sunlit half and high-arched sky! A fragment of mist still hangs here and there pierced by the sharp spear of a poplar, or caught on some shock-headed willow. Those willows melted into faint blue dots in the distance trace the winding lines of the dykes which creep across the marshes, and of the little grass-fringed blue rivers, in which some of them their quiet wanderings. Over the gold and green land comes the dewy morning wind in great waves and gushes of freshness. The cows stand contentedly cropping buttercup, grass and munging, and the wary flocks on. One after another in the little town of Merchantside the portals open their eyes, and the threads of history which have lain at rest since last night are taken up afresh; some which have gone so smoothly ever since the reel was set moving, ran on briskly to the first tangle; some frayed skeins mingle into still deeper confusion; and for some the knot of life is untied by the breaking of the thread. —*A Story of Three Sisters*. By Cecil Mawell.

A GERMAN HEROINE.

Thirty years ago, when I was a very little girl, there was a story in one of my books which I always read with unceasing interest and delight. It excited a set of emotions which I was entirely unable to analyse, but which I was aware, differed wholly from those produced by fairy-tales, "Robinson Crusoe," "Paul and Virginia," or even my favorite "Tales from History," which were, as I knew, true, and some of them very moving. The story was this:—During the years 1807-12, Prussia was groaning under the tribute laid upon her by Napoleon—he had the nation prisoner, and demanded an enormous ransom.

Immense efforts and sacrifices were made by people of every class to raise the required sum, and liberate their country from the intolerable burden of foreign occupation. In every town altars were erected on which offerings were laid by all of the best which they had.

They had given half their fortunes, women their jewels and lace, families parted

with their richest heirlooms, and many a widow's mite helped to swell the fund; gold and silver plate were brought unwillingly, and the dowers ato from wooden spoons and platters; the only ornaments worn were of iron, with the inscription, "We have given our gold for our country's freedom; and like her we wear an iron yoke."

While my friend's reminiscences. A few years more passed, and a new war between France and Prussia broke out for the settlement of old scores. I thought of Fraulein von S., and wondered whether it did not seem like a dream when the old enemies and oppressors of her country, under another Napoleon, again brought fire and sword within its folds, only to have the tables so terribly turned. The Prussian troops were still holding Rheine when I happened to pass through Eisebach in Weimar. I had taken

it into my head that this plain and pretty little old town, at the foot of the famous Wartburg, was the old lady's home. I was

swallowing a desire to pay my compliments to this honoured woman, who, I knew, had been so conspicuous a figure in my childhood's fancy. I had great reluctance to thrust myself upon her, not a little increased by the consciousness that such a proceeding would be *sehr amerikanisch*; but I succeeded in persuading myself that she would be glad to hear of her friend's progress, whom I had seen only a few months before. Armed with this pretext, I began inquiring for her. The hotel people knew nothing about her, neither did the shopkeepers I applied to the post-office, keeping the clergymen as a last resort. I told the postmaster for whom I was looking; he had never heard the name. Slowly, with German deliberation, he turned from the window and repeated the story to the clerk within. Had he ever heard of Fraulein von S.—her hair, and her photographic album? He had not, either; he said it with circumspection, lest he should compromise himself by being too quick. Just then the letter-carrier, who had been standing by, stepped forward and touched her cap with a "Bete" ("By your leave"). "Is it Fraulein von S.," he said, "the old General von S. of Frederick the Great's time, the lady means?" "Yes, yes!" "Oh, I know the family well; I am from B—" (Here my tricky memory recognised the name of Fraulein's home, and it was not Eisebach). "There is a statue to him. I used to play round the base of it when I was a boy, and people still talk of his daughter after her death." And with a high price and a kiss he dedicated the whole to the patriotic fund; the transaction became widely known, and created an enthusiasm everywhere. Everybody wished to see those of the best society—certain details which I had omitted in my report to the king's service to Oxford. He is an amiable and accomplished gentleman; and we may be thankful that he escaped from the rough heels of the day to transmit to posterity his charming pictures of his life.

The homes to which Evelyn introduced us are those of the best society—cultivated, refined, bright, and joyous.

French ladies have largely come upon us. We have lost a good deal in strength, but have gained in outward polish. Aubrey relates that in his youth the manners of men towards women were often rough and brutal in the extreme. Even at the court of James I., the queen, he says, could not approach the apartments of her consort without being insulted. All this is now changed; women mix freely with men, they discuss with them literature, politics, the passions.

We are becoming alive to the beauty of nature; we study to adorn our grounds with trees and water; we assume to admire art, which, however, we little comprehend. We visit much from chateau to chateau; we form jousting-parties, and make merriment at the hotels of the principal towns. We are still occupied about our manorial courts, our rights and dues; but these are matters of business now, and we think of them only as worth so much a year. There are still some among us who keep up the old ways—who fill their houses with redundant gowns of all degrees—but these are fast disappearing. The land-holders—the Sir. Giles of our castles of the day—lie in wait for such reckless characters. With small advances of money and skilful legal machinations, he absorbs the lands of the blunt, gentle knight; and the octopus makes havoc among the stupid crabs of the aquarium. The play, of course, Sir Giles is put to shame, but in real life he flourishes and thrives to honour. The progeny of the Overtones are high in the peerage of England, the middle-class homes of this period are much modified by religious influences. Puritanism prevails largely among them, which, while it narrows the culture, at least imparts certain dignity and refinement to its own. It is the means also of increasing largely the intercourse between trading classes. Out of our intercourse with the worthy society of men, these religious forms connect them with men of the same way of thinking in other towns. The merchant in London and his correspondent in the country town are probably of the same faith. They exchange ideas as well as goods, and bring the fervid dreams of the solitary enthusiast into contact with the practical sagacity of the man of the world.

Everything, however, is in a state of flux and change. The old order is passing away, the new is still forming in chaotic fashion. The home has ceased to be a community; it becomes the habitation of a solitary pair, numbered and perplexed almost as poor together in a provincial town. She had not married, for this reason; Her youthful example had inflamed the patriotic

—Belvoir.

INSURANCES.

When about fourteen, although my little story-book had long been thrown aside, I still cherished my enthusiasm for the golden-hairied knight; so I was highly delighted when a set of Berlin-iron ornaments was given me—bracelets, a brooch, and cross. They were not of the grey wire since known by that name, but of black iron-work, imbedded with bright steel, and exquisitely wrought in a Gothic design. It was a Prussian fashion which grew immediately out of the yoke-ornaments, and then passed away.

My set was more than a quarter of a century old; nobody knew when or where it had been bought, and I used to wear it with a secret belief that it had belonged to my young girl's contribution. She went about among her friends the proudest and happiest of all.

This simple story never failed to kindle my childish heart the same glow with which it later years I read the speech of Jephthal's daughter in the "Dream of Fair Women":

A number of the friends of the late Tom Hood have resolved to erect to his memory a small monument in Nunhead Cemetery.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADES INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Company will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT. ON Local Risks only.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO. General Agents. at 876 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

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SIEMENS & CO. Agents.

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THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

BY HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.

A.D. 1720.

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MELCHERS & CO. Agents, Royal Insurance Company, Hongkong, 23rd October, 1874.

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POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPIAN & CO. Agents, OLYMPIAN & CO. LTD.

1875 Hongkong, 27th January, 1875.

NOTICE.

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